

30 Minutes

SESSION I
INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

SESSION I INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW



Upon successfully completing this session, the participant will be able to :

- o State the goals and objectives of the course.
- o Define the term "drug" in the context of DWI enforcement.
- o Name the seven categories of drugs.
- o Describe the observable signs generally associated with the seven drug categories.
- o Describe medical conditions and other situations that can produce similar signs.
- o Describe the applicable laws relating to driving under the influence of drugs.
- o Describe the administrative per se requirements and procedures involved in DWI drug incidents.
- o Describe the procedures for obtaining, packaging and processing toxicology samples.



CONTENT SEGMENTS

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Overview | o Instructor-Led Presentations |
| B. Objectives | o Instructor-Led Presentations |
| C. Definition of "Drug" | o Instructor-Led Presentations |
| D. Overview of Seven Drug Categories | o Instructor-Led Presentations |
| E. Legal Issues | o Instructor-Led Presentations |









| Aids | Lesson Plan | Instructor Notes |
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| <div data-bbox="224 285 289 352"></div> <p data-bbox="191 373 354 405">30 Minutes</p> <div data-bbox="199 877 362 961"></div> <p data-bbox="191 1003 354 1035">Display I-1</p> <p data-bbox="191 1875 386 1906">HS 178B R2/06</p> | <p data-bbox="427 300 925 331">INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW</p> <p data-bbox="427 443 852 510">A. Welcoming Remarks and Overview</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="464 548 941 720">1. If this is taught as a stand alone curriculum begin here: Welcome to the Drugs That Impair Driving. Introduce the Instructors. Ask participants to introduce themselves. <li data-bbox="464 863 930 968">2. If this is taught as part of the SFST curriculum begin here: Session purpose. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="513 1073 946 1388">a. The purpose of this session is to improve your ability to recognize suspects who may be under the influence of drugs other than alcohol or medically impaired and to take appropriate action when you encounter such a suspect. <li data-bbox="513 1423 938 1598">b. Alcohol certainly remains the most frequently abused drug, and most impaired drivers are under the influence of alcohol. <li data-bbox="513 1633 930 1738">c. But many other drugs also are routinely abused by many drivers. | <p data-bbox="1000 300 1364 373">Total Session Time: Approximately 30 Minutes</p> <p data-bbox="1000 443 1339 474">Segment A: 5 Minutes</p> <p data-bbox="1000 516 1412 758">Ask participants why they are taking the course and when they were trained in SFST. If any participants have not attended a SFST training program, they can not attend this module.</p> <p data-bbox="1000 1423 1425 1528"><u>Ask participants:</u> What drug is responsible for most DWI violations in America?"</p> |

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| <div data-bbox="191 1501 354 1585" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="191 1669 354 1701" data-label="Caption"> <p>Display I-2</p> </div> <div data-bbox="191 1879 386 1906" data-label="Page-Footer"> <p>HS 178B R2/06</p> </div> | <div data-bbox="516 304 945 1386" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. It is highly likely that every experienced DWI enforcement officer has encountered at least some suspects who were under the influence of drugs other than alcohol or in combination with alcohol. e. Depending upon the specific types of drugs they have taken, some drug-impaired suspects may look and act quite a bit like persons who are under the influence of alcohol. f. But others will look and act very differently from alcohol-impaired suspects. g. It is important that you be able to recognize suspects who may be under the influence of other drugs, so that you will know when to summon assistance from physicians, other appropriate persons or trained Drug Recognition Experts. </div> <div data-bbox="430 1423 933 1455" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>B. Goals and Objectives of Course</p> </div> <div data-bbox="462 1493 950 1665" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goal: To identify and apprehend individuals who are impaired by drugs. </div> | <div data-bbox="1003 1039 1396 1140" data-label="Text"> <p>Point out: that not all States have Drug Recognition Experts.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1003 1178 1425 1386" data-label="Text"> <p>Point out: Some States refer to DREs as Drug Recognition Technicians (DRT), Drug Recognition Evaluators (DRE) or Drug Recognition Specialists (DRS).</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1003 1423 1336 1455" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Segment B: 5 Minutes</p> </div> |

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|  Display I-3 | <p>2. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To recognize impairment associated with drug use. b. To define "drug" as it relates to highway safety. c. To identify the seven categories of drugs and recognize the major observable indicators. d. To successfully document the impaired driving arrest. e. One important thing that this session <u>WILL NOT</u> accomplish: it <u>WILL NOT</u> qualify you to perform the functions of a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE). f. Officers become DREs only after they have completed a very challenging program that includes nine days of classroom training and many weeks of closely supervised on-the-job training. <p>C. Definition of "drug"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The word "drug" is used in many different ways, by many different people. | <p>Selectively reveal the objectives.</p> <p><u>STRESS THIS POINT</u></p> <p>Segment C: 5 Minutes</p> |
|  Display I-4 | | |

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| <div data-bbox="186 793 354 882" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="186 898 354 930">Display I-5</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="462 304 928 541">2. The corner <u>druggist</u> and the <u>U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration</u> are both concerned with "drugs", but they don't have exactly the same thing in mind when they use that word. <li data-bbox="462 583 902 720">3. And neither the druggist nor the DEA have the same perspective as the <u>DWI enforcement officer</u>. <li data-bbox="462 762 943 930">4. For our purposes, a "drug" is: any substance, which, when taken into the human body, can impair the ability of the person to operate a vehicle safely. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="516 1039 927 1171">a. This definition excludes some substances that physicians consider to be drugs. Example: nicotine. <li data-bbox="516 1249 951 1417">b. This definition includes some substances that physicians don't usually think of as drugs. Examples: model airplane glue, paint. <p data-bbox="427 1493 902 1524">D. Overview of Drug Categories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="462 1566 899 1698">1. The seven categories are organized on the basis of the physiological effects or signs that they produce. | <p data-bbox="1000 758 1419 999">Working definition is derived from California Vehicle Code, Section 312; 1992. This is the standard working definition as adapted by the IACP National Drug Recognition Expert Training Standards.</p> <p data-bbox="1000 1039 1382 1207">Ask participants: What are some things that physicians would consider to be "drugs" that would <u>not</u> be covered under this definition?</p> <p data-bbox="1000 1249 1398 1451">Ask participants: What are some common chemical substances that doctors don't usually consider drugs, but that definitely impair driving ability?</p> <p data-bbox="1000 1493 1354 1524">Segment D: 10 Minutes</p> <p data-bbox="1000 1566 1382 1734"><u>Point out</u> that some medical texts may use different numbers of drug categories, with different names for the various categories.</p> |

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| <div data-bbox="203 842 367 926" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="191 968 350 1003">Display I-6</p> <div data-bbox="203 1703 337 1803" data-label="Image"> </div> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="516 306 941 405">a. The drugs that belong to a particular category produce basically the same effects. <li data-bbox="516 621 941 720">b. Basically, two different categories produce different effects. <li data-bbox="464 831 906 930">2. Within this enforcement-oriented definition, there are seven categories of drugs. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="516 972 898 1035">a. Central Nervous System (CNS) Depressants <li data-bbox="516 1077 898 1140">b. Central Nervous System (CNS) Stimulants <li data-bbox="516 1182 760 1213">c. Hallucinogens <li data-bbox="516 1255 894 1287">d. Dissociative Anesthetics <li data-bbox="516 1329 833 1360">e. Narcotic Analgesics <li data-bbox="516 1402 699 1434">f. Inhalants <li data-bbox="516 1476 695 1507">g. Cannabis <li data-bbox="464 1539 951 1707">3. The exact incidence of drugged driving is not actually known. However, the following facts are known about this highway safety problem: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="516 1749 951 1848">a. Fact: In 2002, about 11 million illicit drug users admitted driving after using | <p data-bbox="1003 306 1412 369"><u>Example:</u> Alcohol and Valium both are CNS depressants.</p> <p data-bbox="1003 447 1429 583">A person under the influence of Valium will look, act and feel basically the same as a person under the influence of alcohol.</p> <p data-bbox="1003 621 1421 789"><u>Example:</u> A person under the influence of a CNS Stimulant will not look, act or feel exactly like someone under the influence of PCP.</p> <p data-bbox="1003 831 1308 894">Selectively reveal each category.</p> <p data-bbox="1003 1430 1401 1493">Solicit participants' questions concerning drug categories.</p> <p data-bbox="1003 1745 1377 1850">Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), September 2003.</p> |

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| <div data-bbox="203 338 337 436"></div> <div data-bbox="191 443 350 478">Display I-7</div> <div data-bbox="203 516 365 598"></div> <div data-bbox="203 793 337 892"></div> <div data-bbox="203 1003 337 1102"></div> <div data-bbox="191 1108 350 1144">Display I-8</div> <div data-bbox="203 1182 365 1264"></div> <div data-bbox="203 1281 337 1379"></div> <div data-bbox="203 1386 337 1484"></div> <div data-bbox="203 1560 337 1659"></div> | <p>an illicit drug.</p> <p>b. <u>Fact</u>: A study in California of young male (15-34 years old) drivers killed in crashes in the early 1980's revealed that more than half (51 percent) tested positive for drugs other than alcohol. The most prevalent drug (other than alcohol) was cannabis at 37%. 30% of all cases had both alcohol and cannabis.</p> <p>c. <u>Fact</u>: University of Tennessee (1988) found 40% of crash injured drivers had drugs other than alcohol in them.</p> <p>d. In 2004, 19.1 million Americans (7.9% of the population) aged 12 years or older were current illicit drug users.</p> <p>e. Marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug in 2004, with 14.6 million.</p> <p>f. In 2004, 6.0 million people were users of psychotherapeutic drugs taken non-medically.</p> <p>g. In 2004, an estimated 2 million persons were current Cocaine users.</p> | <p>Source: Compton, R. and Anderson, T. The incidence of Driving Under the Influence of Drugs: 1985, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1985.</p> <p>Source: Washington Post, February 17, 1987.</p> <p>Source: Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings.</p> <p>Source: Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings.</p> <p>Source: Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings.</p> <p>Source: Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings.</p> |
| | <p>E. Legal Issues</p> <p>1. Address the applicable state</p> | <p>Segment E: 5 Minutes</p> <p>Ask participants' to discuss the</p> |

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| | <p>laws relating to DWI/Drugs with specificity.</p> <p>2. Discuss the administrative per se issues relating to ability to demand and obtain urine and/or blood tests.</p> <p>3. Discuss the procedures for obtaining, collecting and analyzing toxicology samples.</p> | <p>following questions regarding DWI/Drugs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does the same law apply to DWI alcohol and/or drugs, or are there separate laws? - Does the statute address operating a vehicle while under the influence or while being impaired. - Is there an additional, separate statute making general drug intoxication or internal bodily possession illegal? - What process is in place to obtain a urine and/or blood test for drug influence cases? - What basis of suspicion, i.e., reasonable cause, is required? - How is the blood or urine sample to be obtained? - How is the sample to be processed, i.e., packaged, deposited or delivered to the toxicology lab? <p>Solicit participants' questions or comments concerning drug use and drug involvement in impaired driving.</p> |